

Exhibit 1

DICTIONARY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE:
IN WHICH
The WORDS are deduced from their ORIGINALS,
AND
ILLUSTRATED in their DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATIONS
BY
EXAMPLES from the best WRITERS.
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED,
A HISTORY of the LANGUAGE,
AND
AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

By SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. M.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Cum tabulis animum cenforis fumet honesti:
Audebit quæcunque parum splendoris habebunt,
Et sine pondere erunt, et honore indigna ferentur:
Verba movere loco; quamvis invita recedant,
Et versentur adhuc intra penetralia Vestæ:
Obscurata diu populo bonus eruet, atque
Proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum,
Quæ priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis,
Nunc fitus informis premit et deferta vetustas. HOR.

LONDON,

Printed by W. STRAHAN,

For J. and P. KNAPTON; T. and T. LONGMAN; C. HITCH and L. HAWES;
A. MILLAR; and R. and J. DODSLEY.

MDCCLV.

I N F

- He should regard the propriety of his words, and get some *information* in the subject he intends to handle. *Swift.*
- These men have had longer opportunities of *information*, and are equally concerned with ourselves. *Rogers.*
2. Charge or accusation exhibited.
 3. The act of informing or actuating.
- INFO'RMER. *n. f.* [from *inform.*]
1. One who gives intelligence
This writer is either byassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to chuse his *informers*. *Swift.*
 2. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.
There were spies and *informers* set at work to watch the company. *L'Estrange.*
Let no court sycophant pervert my sense,
Nor fly *informer* watch these words to draw
Within the reach of treason. *Pope.*
Informers are a detestable race of people, although sometimes necessary. *Swift.*
- INFO'RMIABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] Not to be feared; not to be dreaded.
Of strength, of courage haughty, and of limb
Heroick built, though of terrestrial mold;
Foe not *informidable*, exempt from wound. *Milton.*
- INFO'RMITY. *n. f.* [from *informis*, Lat.] Shapelessness.
From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a smalness in the exclusion; but this infereth no *infirmity*. *Brown.*
- INFO'RMIOUS. *adj.* [*informe*, Fr. *infirmis*, Latin.] Shapeless; of no regular figure.
That a bear brings forth her young *informous* and unshapen, which she fashioneth after by licking them over, is an opinion not only common with us at present, but hath been delivered by ancient writers. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
- INFO'RTUNATE. *adj.* [*infortuné*, Fr. *infortunatus*, Latin.] Unhappy. See UNFORTUNATE, which is commonly used.
Perkin, seeing himself prisoner, and destitute of all hopes, having found all either false, faint, or *infortunate*, did gladly accept of the condition. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
- TO INFRA'CT. *v. a.* [*infractus*, Latin.] To break.
Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infract'd* course and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed. *Thomson's Summer.*
- INFRA'CTION. *n. f.* [*infraction*, Fr. *infraction*, Lat.] The act of breaking; breach; violation.
By the same gods, the justice of whose wrath
Punish'd the *infraction* of my former faith. *Waller.*
The wolves, pretending an *infraction* in the abuse of their hostages, fell upon the sheep immediately without their dogs. *L'Estrange's Fables.*
- INFRA'NGIBLE. *adj.* [*in* and *frangible*] Not to be broken.
These atoms are supposed *infrangible*, extremely compacted and hard, which compactedness and hardness is a demonstration that nothing could be produced by them, since they could never cohere. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
- INFRE'QUENCY. *n. f.* [*infrequentia*, Latin.] Uncommonness; rarity.
The absence of the gods, and the *infrequency* of objects, made her yield. *Broome's Notes on Pope's Odyssey.*
- INFRE'QUENT. *adj.* [*infrequens*, Lat.] Rare; uncommon.
- TO INFRI'GIDATE. *v. a.* [*in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] To chill; to make cold.
The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass. *Boyle.*
- TO INFRINGE. *v. a.* [*infringo*, Latin.]
1. To violate; to break laws or contracts.
Those many had not dar'd to do that evil,
If the first man that did th' edict *infringe*,
Had answer'd for his deed. *Shakesp. Meas. for Meas.*
Having *infring'd* the law, I wave my right
As king, and thus submit myself to fight. *Waller.*
 2. To destroy; to hinder.
Homilies, being plain and popular instructions, do not *infringe* the efficacy, although but read. *Hooker.*
Bright as the deathless gods and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free. *Waller.*
- INFRINGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] Breach; violation.
The punishing of this *infringement* is proper to that jurisdiction against which the contempt is. *Clarendon.*
- INFRI'NGER. *n. f.* [from *infringe*.] A breaker; a violator.
A clergyman's habit ought to be without any lace, under a severe penalty to be inflicted on the *infringers* of the provincial constitution. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*
- INFU'NDIBULIFORM. *n. f.* [*infundibulum* and *forma*, Lat.] Of the shape of a funnel or tundish.
- INFU'RIATE. *adj.* [*in* and *furia*, Lat.] Enraged; raging.
At th' other bore, with touch of fire
Dilated and *infuriate*. *Milton.*
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
Th' *infuriate* hill forth shoots the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*
- INFUSCA'TION. *n. f.* [*infuscatus*, Latin.] The act of darkening or blackening.
- TO INFUSE. *v. a.* [*infuser*, Fr. *infusus*, Latin:]

I N G

1. To pour in; to instil.
Thou almost mak'st me waver in my faith,
To hold opinion with Pythagoras,
That souls of animals *infuse* themselves
Into the trunks of men. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*
My early mistress, now my ancient muse,
That strong Circean liquor cease t' *infuse*,
Wherewith thou didst intoxicate my youth. *Denham.*
Why should he desire to have qualities *infused* into his son;
which himself never possessed? *Swift.*
Meat must be with money bought;
She therefore, upon second thought,
Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,
Some small regard for state and wealth. *Swift.*
 2. To pour into the mind; to inspire into.
For when God's hand had written in the hearts
Of our first parents all the rules of good,
So that their skill *infus'd* surpass'd all arts
That ever were before, or since the flood. *Davies.*
Sublime ideas, and apt words *infuse*;
The muse instruct my voice, and thou inspire the muse. *Rose.*
He *infus'd*
Bad influence into th' unwary breast. *Milton.*
Infuse into their young breasts such a noble ardour as will
make them renowned. *Milton.*
 3. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat; to macerate so as to extract the virtues of any thing.
Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 4. To make an infusion with any ingredient; to supply, to tincture, to saturate with any thing infused.
Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together. *Bacon's Natural History.*
 5. To inspire with.
Thou didst smile,
Infused with a fortitude from heav'n. *Shakesp. Tempest.*
Infuse his breast with magnanimity,
And make him, naked, foil a man at arms. *Shakesp. H. VI.*
- INFU'SIBLE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.]
1. Possible to be infused.
From whom the doctrines being *infusible* into all, it will be more necessary to forewarn all of the danger of them. *Hamm.*
 2. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.
Virification is the last work of fire, and a fusion of the salt and earth, wherein the fusible salt draws the earth and *infusible* part into one continuum. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*
- INFU'SION. *n. f.* [*infusion*, Fr. *infusio*, Latin.]
1. The act of pouring in; instillation.
Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that *infusion* of Hebraisms, which are derived to it out of the poetical passages in holy writ. *Addison's Spect.*
 2. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration.
We participate Christ partly by imputation, as when those things which he did and suffered for us are imputed to us for righteousness; partly by habitual and real *infusion*, as when grace is inwardly bestowed on earth, and afterwards more fully both our souls and bodies in glory. *Hooker.*
They found it would be matter of great debate, and spend much time; during which they did not desire their company, nor to be troubled with their *infusions*. *Clarendon.*
Here his folly and his wisdom are of his own growth, not the echo or *infusion* of other men. *Swift.*
 3. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling.
Repeat the *infusion* of the body oftener. *Bacon.*
 4. The liquor made by infusion.
To have the *infusion* strong, in those bodies which have finer spirits, repeat the infusion of the body oftener. *Bacon.*
- INFU'SIVE. *adj.* [from *infuse*.] Having the power of infusion; or being infused. A word not authorized.
Still let my song a nobler note assume,
And sing th' *infusive* force of Spring on man. *Thomson.*
- INGA'TE. *n. f.* [*in* and *gate*.] Entrance; passage in.
One noble person stoppeth the *ingate* of all that evil which is looked for, and holdeth in all those which are at his back. *Spenser on Ireland.*
- INGANNA'TION. *n. f.* [*ingannare*, Italian.] Cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture; trick; slight. A word neither used nor necessary.
Whoever shall resign their reasons, either from the root of deceit in themselves, or inability to resist such trivial *ingannations* from others, are within the line of vulgarity. *Brown.*
- INGA'THERING. *n. f.* [*in* and *gathering*.] The act of getting in the harvest.
Thou shalt keep the feast of *ingathering*, when thou hast gathered in thy labours out of the field. *Ex. xxiii. 16.*
- INGE, in the names of places, signifies a meadow, from the Saxon *ing*, of the same import. *Gibson's Camden.*
- TO INGE'MINATE. *v. a.* [*ingemino*, Latin.] To double; to repeat.
He would often *ingeminate* the word peace, peace. *Clarendon.*
- INGEMINA'TION. *n. f.* [*in* and *geminatio*, Latin.] Repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER.